

GERMANY

rpt 1942

BUSCH

In command of Northern army groups in May 1940 which consisted of 2 armies under von BOCK and von KLUGE: these armies marched through Holland in 5 days and continued south west along North Sea , penetrating the Dyle Line by May 20th.

Curt Riess, The Self-Betrayed, New York, 1942, pp. 248-250

S

GERMANY

rpt January 30, 1943

BUSCH, Field Marshal ERNST

Born in Essen July 1885; Col. General since 1940; Field Marshal since January 30, 1943.

Das Schwarze Korps, October 29, 1942 / New York Times, March 8, 1942,
Frankfurter Zeitung, February 2, 1943
Heine, Würdenträger im Dritten Reich, London, February 17, 1943

117961

R

GERMANY

rpt August 23, 1943

BUSCH, Field Marshal ERNST

Commander in Chief of an Army Group / recently awarded Oak
Leaves to the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross by Hitler.

Berlin radio

FCC, Daily Report, August 23, 1943

(11098)

BR:fu

C

GERMANY

rpt August 6, 1943

BUSCH, ERNST

One of best German actors and singers; has specialized in Erich WEINERT's (q.v.) poems; records made from his performances have been sold by the thousands.

BR, Field Unit, New York, August 6, 1943

GERMANY

rpt April 2, 1943

BUSSE, Maj. General

Has recently been promoted from colonel.

Pariser Zeitung, April 2, 1943
Press Survey

(11-98)

0-1977

GERMANY

rpt November 5, 1942

BUSSE, PAUL

Of firm by that name in Hamburg, I., which has
been exporting electric stoves to Turkey.

Reliable source, November 5, 1942
OSS Washington, January 12, 1943

(110981)

BR FU-33

C

GERMANY

BUTENANDT, ADOLF

1117921

3113

7-16

REFERENCE CARD

rpt April ~~1941~~ 1942

GERMANY

BUTTING, Dr. OTTO

Formerly an unsuccessful throat and nose doctor in the small town of Lindau am Bodensee (Lake Constance) / joined the Nazis very early and is one of the most fanatical Nazis ever to be seen; became an agitator in Austria where he worked very successfully in the illegal Nazi organization; after the Anschluss in 1938, he was made leader of the illegal Nazi party in Holland (officially he was made Attache to the German Legation at the Hague, thus getting diplomatic immunity); his office was the clearing house of Gestapo and military espionage; just before the invasion of Holland, he somehow lost his brief case containing blatantly compromising espionage papers which was found by the Dutch police; thereupon Butting was recalled to Germany and so far, does not seem to have got an important job in the

OVER

(90)

GERMANY

- 2 -

rpt April 15, 1942

~~RECOMMENDED~~ BUTTING, DR. OTTO

3113.

administration of Holland to which he aspired and which, owing to his efficient dirty work, he certainly deserved.

Putlitz (W/De/En/Q), April 6, 1942

OSS, New York; April 14, 1942

January 1, 1943

GERMANY

BUTZE, Lt. General

His promotion from Major General
to Lt. General effective January
1, 1943.

State Department Plain Cable #841, Bern, February 5, 1943

11098)

R

rpt May 21, 1943

GERMANY

BUURMAN, Dr.

Radio commentator broadcasting in Afrikaans from Berlin to Africa;
see ~~see also~~ ~~see also~~ Mario de ANDRADE.

FCC, NP, May 21, 1943

(11098)

GERMANY ?

prior to February 17, 1943

BYLIARY, KATHERINE

Recently interned in Leibenau
/ born in Asimy, Crete in 1912.

State Department Plain Cable, Bern, February 17, 1943

(11090)

Approved For Release 2010/12/03 : CIA-RDP82-00038R001000150017-8

C

Approved For Release 2010/12/03 : CIA-RDP82-00038R001000150017-8

January 1, 1943

GERMANY

CABANIS, Major General

His promotion from Colonel to
Major General effective January
1, 1943.

State Department Plain Cable #841, Bern, February 5, 1943

110981

3126

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

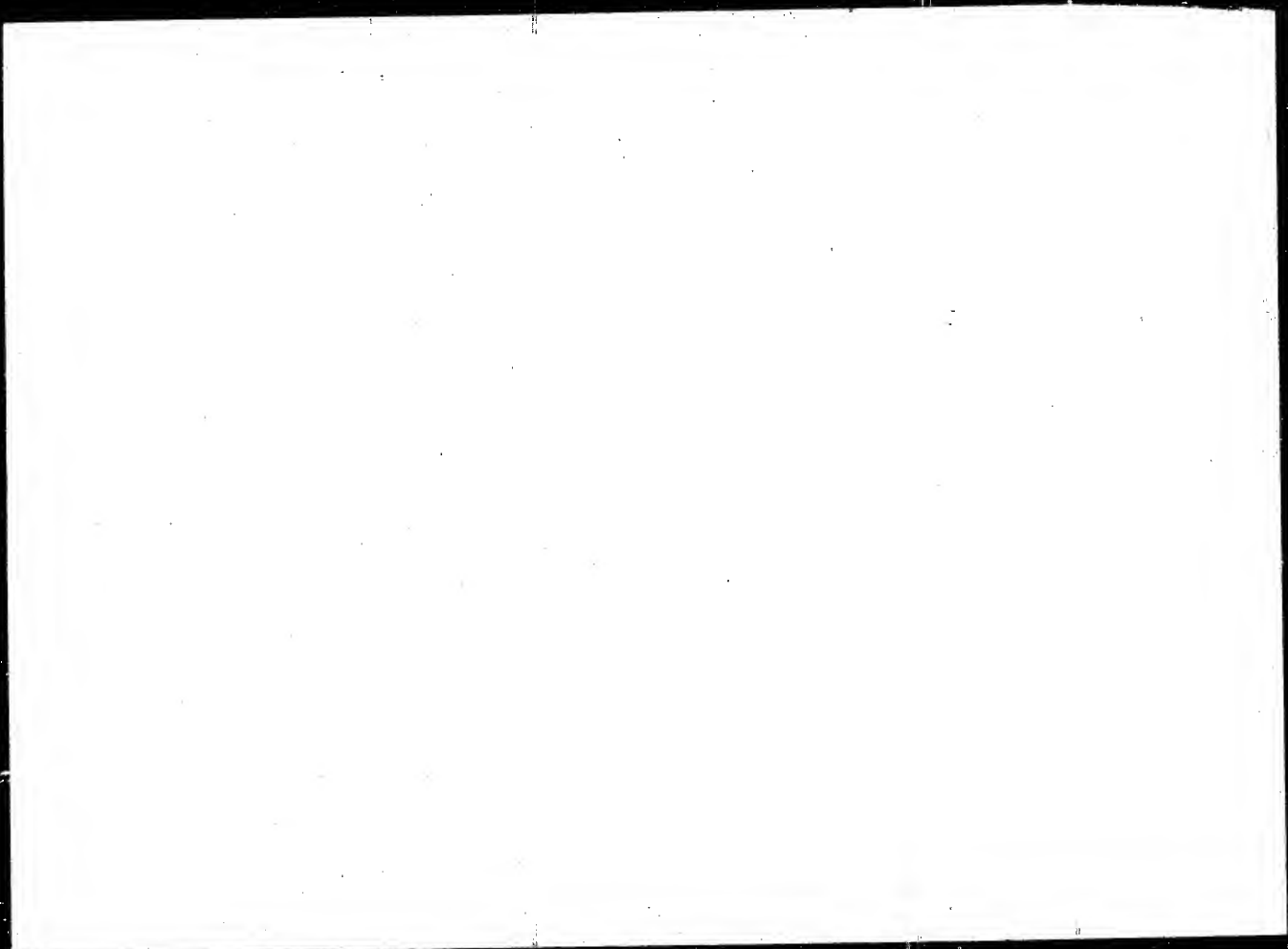
GERMANY

CANARIS

When still Ribbentrop's right hand man he organized Personnel Department B in Foreign Office; its purpose: to find men of influence in foreign countries who were potential Quislings; this dept. looked for individual traitors, while Rosenberg tried to create entire revolutionary movements.

Total Espionage - Curt Riess - p.6. - 1941

Approved For Release 2010/12/03 : CIA-RDP82-00038R001000150017-8



Approved For Release 2010/12/03 : CIA-RDP82-00038R001000150017-8

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

[late 1941 ?]

Canaris, Admiral

As head of Abwehr, has been in highest counsels of Nazi state, and one of small group who attend meetings where HITLER deals with military and political questions of first importance / personal friend of Heydrich, and with him developed close rapport between Abwehr and Sicherheitsdienst and Gestapo; their relations later became strained, and considerable jealousy arose between lower ranks of Abwehr and Gestapo.

British Source, [late 1941 ?]

CR

GERMANY

rpt March 19, 1942

CANARIS, Admiral WILHELM

Of Greek origin; reportedly took part in battle of Jutland; must have abandoned active service immediately after this to concentrate on espionage; was introduced to Colonel NICOLAI (q.v.) who soon sent him as Naval Attache to Madrid, one of most important centers of naval espionage during last war / remained in Navy after the war and continued to work for Nicolai; found his activities greatly hampered because, during Weimar Republic, the Reichstag exercised severe control over naval expenses; therefore persuaded Reichstag to start project for making naval propaganda films; this enterprise was called 'Phoebus', and because Canaris used most of its funds for espionage, it was constantly near bankruptcy; ~~where~~ when these facts became known, a huge scandal threatened to implicate many in high positions; ^{the} matter was therefore hushed up and Canaris sent away ~~to~~ in command of a cruiser; as soon as Hindenburg was
(over)

- 2 -

GERMANY

CANARIS, Admiral WILHELM

rpt March 19, 1943
CR

elected President, he was restored to his post / soon eclipsed Nicolai, thank to whom secret service with Reich was perfected; he soon developed espionage outside Germany to high degree / rivalry of Army and Party is manifested in his rivalry with HIMMLER (q.v.) / has excellent connections with Red Army in spite of his anti-Communist sentiments / a most ardent pan-German and therefore an early Hitler adherent; extremely able, cautious, taciturn; has no personal friends, but is so valuable to army and navy, he has no enemies either; his whole-hearted dedication to his office has won for him the confidence of all the Reich authorities.

Letter from Bruno FRICKE (ARGENTINA), March 19, 1943²
to Hans Peter PFEIFER (EL SALVADOR)
USNC CR 1981/42

11190
SEC
(CIC 188872 is a copy)

TELETYPE

sent June 13, 1942

CANALIS, Admiral

Family of Greek origin / Canalis served in Navy during last war and was retired after Armistice with rank of captain / with backing of rich industrialists he established an industrial detective agency / later became head of Nazi intelligence service and was made admiral / was independent during Weimar Republic and used his knowledge for his own purposes / entirely unscrupulous, and would cheat anybody and any case, but has a definite hatred of the traditional generals, and it seems likely that in the event of a serious conflict between Nazis and militarists, he would be found playing the former's game.

CCS (Puttlitz), New York, June 13, 1942

(11098)

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REFERENCE CARD

ref June 15, 1944

CHIHIS, Ahmed

Head of school in Athens which specializes in training of high elements of subversion and agents. possesses advanced position on Japanese side in Burma and northern Indo-China. has been to Egypt, Iraq, Soviet Union with radio, he and (TURKEY) would seem to be the main organizers of espionage and fifth column activity. before the Allied occupation of Iraq, he reported to be in America and London.

Fuller, 'Human Agents in the War Effort', June 15, 1944

Time Herald, August 2, 1941

Paul Ghali, born, Chicago, Ill., April 1, 1904

10664

7-16

REFERENCE CARD

GERMANY

CANARIS, ADMIRAL

Complete reorganization of German espionage system has reduced number of component organizations from eight to three: Military Intelligence under Canaris, League of Germans Abroad under BOHLE (q.v.), and Gestapo under HIMMLER and DAINEGE; chief liaison officers for these three organizations will be FELLGEBEL, HEYEL, and Richard WOLFF; owing to failure of espionage system in U.S. and Russia, High Command [for intelligence?] has been transferred from Berlin to Hitler's movable headquarters on Russian front; the two main branches and distribution centers for Nazi agents will be Spain and Turkey; Ambassador von STOHRER (q.v. SPAIN) will be chief of the center in Spain, von PAPEN (q.v. TURKEY) in Turkey.

Die Zeitung, London, as reported in PM, August 25, 1942

(90)

GERMANY

rpt April 12, 1943

CANARIS, Admiral WILHELM

Long a bitter rival of HIMMLER; the fact that his advance intelligence reports on the Allied invasion of North Africa were correct and Himmler's wrong, increased the tension between them / later, when he reported that Japan was selling strategic material to Russia, and Italy was betraying vital information to Britain, he wanted to crack down on them but was prevented by Himmler for political reasons / he ~~himself~~ revealed to Hitler that Richard SCHULTE (q.v.), an SS man and close to Himmler, was a traitor / to prevent the tremendous scandal that would have resulted from this being known publicly, Himmler decided to oust Canaris at any cost; he instigated an extensive party/purge which may have resulted in von MOLTKE's ^(SPAIN) death, and he accused a subordinate of Canaris, von SCHELIGA (q.v.) of treason and had him executed after implicating Canaris; he finally ordered that all Canaris'

OVER

- 2 -

rpt April 12, 1943

GERMANY*

CANARIS, Admiral WILHELM

mail be inspected by the Gestapo / these combined measures resulted in Canaris' resignation and Germany's loss of her greatest espionage expert.

Gustav Siegfried Eins radio
Newsweek, April 12, 1943, pp 54-56

GERMANY

rpt April 25, 1943

CANARIS, Admiral

On April 25, 1943, the Moscow radio broadcasted to Hungary the report, from reliable sources in Stockholm and strongly supported by German military circles, that Canaris has been killed by Gestapo agents.

FCC, Daily Report, April 26, 1943

(11098)

CD 18349

S

GERMANY

rpt April 29, 1943

CANARIS

Because of his failure to learn of the American landings in North Africa, was dismissed and replaced Ernst KALTENBRUNNER who is HITLER's man; Canaris was HALDER's man.

Reports from Germany

#2

OSS, Stockholm, April 29, 1943

R

GERMANY

CANARIS, WILHELM

rpt July 8, 1943

Berlin / grandson of the illustrious Admiral Canaris of Chios who destroyed the Turkish fleet in the Greek War of Independence; son of John who followed Prince Otto into exile in Germany, and there married a wealthy German heiress named Weiss (a relative of Baron Manfred Krupp, and Manfred WEISS (HUNGARY) of Budapest); Wilhelm was born about 1876 / he entered the Imperial German Navy; during World War I he worked closely with Colonel Nicolai, head of German Military Intelligence as Chief of counter espionage in the British Empire division; after the war he helped Nicolai perpetuate the German Intelligence and aided in organizing the Gestapo in 1928 / it is said that he is the mastermind of the German military plan, and that with Professor Karl HAUSHOFER he expanded the science of geopolitics to its present form; he remains in the background, however.

W/A/U/R (DS), left Greece in July, 1939
(SS, 1939) BR oral (Hastings) Washington, July 8, 1943

F

GERMANY

rpt August 1, 1943

CANARIS, Admiral WILHELM

Has supposedly never been photographed; of middle height with prominent cheek bones, slightly stooped back and an unusually large head / descendant of Greek pirate, Jan Canaris, who distinguished himself as fighter for liberty in Greco-Turkish war / appointed head of German Military Espionage by Hitler in April 1938 / was an intimate friend of HEYDRICH whose training for intelligence work in Marine Training School in Kiel he sponsored, and whom he later raised to second in command of Gestapo; long a bitter rival of HIMMLER whose brother-in-law, Dr. Ernst WENDLERne ousted as political police chief of Munich because the latter had expropriated Munchner Neueste Nachrichten, owned by three good friends of Canaris: REUSCH, HANIEL, and BRANDY / his first great espionage failure was miscalculation of strength of RAF ~~strength~~ during Battle of Britain.

Eugene Tillinger, Washington Post, August 1, 1943, p. 2B

GERMANY

rpt May 9, 1943

CANIVALE, Lt. Col. EMILIO

Said in the 'Völkische Beobachter that main Axis forces in the Cape Bon peninsula were now under command of an Italian, General Giovanni MESSA (TUNISIA).

UP, Stockholm, May 9, 1943
New York Times, May 10, 1943, p.2

3113

7-16

REFERENCE CARD

rpt April ⁶~~1941~~ 1942

GERMANY

CAWSTADT, Baron SCHILLING von

Formerly married to the present wife of General
HEMMINGER.

Putlitz (W/De/En/G), April 6, 1942
CGS, New York, April 14, 1942

(90)

B-550

REFERENCE CARD

GERMANY

CARLES, GENERAL

One of the two-star generals (French) imprisoned in
Konigstein Fortress in Saxony; for complete list of
prisoners see document B-550.

Interview with Michel Pennheim
March 23, 1942

dead

R

FRANCE

rpt July 9, 1943

CARLES, General

Of the French Army / was released by the Germans because of illness / died recently in his castle near Mazac.

Vichy radio

FCC, Daily Report, July 9, 1943

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

December 11, 1942

CARLS, ADMIRAL GENERAL ROLF

has apparently been replaced by Admiral FRICKE (q.v.).

Associated Press from London, Dec. 11, 1942
New York Times, Dec. 12, 1942

R

FRANCE

early August 1943

CARMOIS, de

Inspector General of Finances / among those recently arrested and sent to Germany, charged with concealing Jewish funds or sending capital to North Africa.

Brazzaville radio

FCC, Daily Report, August 28, 1943

(11098)

CR

C

GERMANY

RPT December 24, 1942

CARSTENS, S. GERTRUD

Address: Oberschlesischestr. 40, Hamburg 42 / writes to Walter R. CARSTENS (U.S.) using Julia REINHOLD (CHILE) and Adolfo BETHKE (CHILE) as intermediaries.

TRI 21162/42, December 18 to 24, 1942

(11098)

REFERENCE CARD

7-13

GERMANY

CASADEAUX, Jules

Berlin correspondent of the Havag Agency.

(90)

R

GERMANY

July 1, 1943

CASPER, Lt. General

His promotion from maj. general became effective July 1, 1943.

FCC, Daily Report, August 4, 1943

(11096)

B-637

REFERENCE CARD

7-16

GERMANY

CASTILLO, DR.

30 years old; came to Germany from South America on a scholarship; is studying agriculture at the Technische Hochschule in Munich; is anti for the Nazis, and is probably broadcasting to South American countries from Berlin.

Interview with Alejandro Urbina (Peru)
April 6, 1942

(90)

GERMANY

rpt February 1941

CATASTA, ROMELO

58 years old; born in Bonn, Germany, of Italian parents; married to a Viennese; is both anti-Nazi and anti-fascist; really democratic / has been in charge of Busch optical firm and has lived primarily in Vienna; his main factory was located in Germany until 1928 and since then he has concentrated his production for export more and more in Austria / went to Italy with his family on vacation in August 1940; had orders from German War Department to find out what military equipment the Italians lacked; was told by Italian War Ministry that they were not in the least interested in buying equipment for such purposes, and 2 weeks later Italy went to war.

P/Oe/Au/R, Bologna to February 1941, MOSTNY-KIRCHMEIR, United States
FE, New York, #N 612, January 29, 1943
(11998)

C

UNITED STATES

rpt June 14, 1943

CAUWELAERT, Dr. FRANS van

At Present living in New York City / was the president of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives, a position which he still holds with the government in London / a man of great political experience, he was for 12 years Burgomaster of the city of Antwerp; belongs to the Flemish Catholic Party / is an outstanding figure in the struggle for the Flemish cause; since the occupation of his country he has advocated the post war plan based on the economic union of the countries bordering the Atlantic; is opposed to any federation of European countries / studied at Louvain, Leipsig, and Munich.

R&A, Western European Section, June 16, 1943

(11098)

rpt April 23, 1943

GERMANY

CERNAK, [Dr.]

[ambassador]
Slovak envoy to Berlin / was present at Hitler's headquarters during Dr. TISO's (CZECHOSLOVAKIA) recent visit there.

Transocean radio, April 23, 1943
FCC, Daily Report, April 23, 1943

1110981

Q-15478

S

GERMANY

Summer 1942

CERRO CEBRIAN, MIGUEL

Former 1st Secretary of the Peruvian Legation in Germany; made certain statements to the Press in Spain in the summer of 1942 in which he condemned Peru's international policy; the Peruvian Government thereupon decided to dismiss him from the diplomatic service, and instituted an enquiry to investigate his actions in order that the necessary criminal proceedings might be taken against him.

British source, January 18, 1945.

(11098)

Q-15478

S

GERMANY

c. June 1, 1942

CERRO CEBRIAN, MIQUEL

Arrived in Lisbon from Germany on May 16, 1942 in special train carrying the subjects of American countries who had been detained in Germany; source, accompanied by Sr. Enrique GILDEMEISTER (PORTUGAL), met them at the station and took them to Estoril; at the station Sr. MANCHEGO (q.v.) harshly criticized the attitude, adopted by the Peruvian Government, of open friendship for and cooperation with the U.S. Government in defense of American interests; Cerro expressed himself in the same terms / three days later Cerro, Manchego, PAZ, MURO, LATORRE, and ESPINOZA went to the Portuguese Legation, and again in the presence of Gildemeister, told source that they could not return to Peru; Cerro said he had to return to Berlin to settle the estate of his wife who had recently died; also said he was ill, a statement which was confirmed by Manchego who said Cerro was suffering from heart trouble and from nervous disorders which

(11098)

(over)

R

dead

rpt August 18, 1943

GERMANY

²
CHAMIER-GLISCINSKI, Major General Wolfgang von

Was connected with air force bomber squadrons / shortly after his promotion to major general in November 1941, was put in charge of a bomber pilot instruction college; was commadore of bomber squadrons in 1940 / in the spring of 1943 was called to the post at which he recently became 'a victim of a fatal accident' / born at Hagen, Westphalia, on April 16, 1894 / awarded the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross.

Berlin radio, August 18, 1943
FCC, Daily Report, August 19, 1943

(11098)

Q-15478

S

GERMANY

c. June 1, 1942

CERRO CEBRIAN, MIQUEL

Arrived in Lisbon from Germany on May 16, 1942 in special train carrying the subjects of American countries who had been detained in Germany; source, accompanied by Sr. Enrique GILDEMEISTER (PORTUGAL), met them at the station and took them to Estoril; at the station Sr. MANCHEGO (q.v.) harshly criticized the attitude, adopted by the Peruvian Government, of open friendship for and cooperation with the U.S. Government in defense of American interests; Cerro expressed himself in the same terms / three days later Cerro, Manchego, PAZ, MURO, LATORRE, and ESPINOZA went to the Portuguese Legation, and again in the presence of Gildemeister, told source that they could not return to Peru; Cerro said he had to return to Berlin to settle the estate of his wife who had recently died; also said he was ill, a statement which was confirmed by Manchego who said Cerro was suffering from heart trouble and from nervous disorders which

(over)

(21098)

- 2 -

c. June 1, 1942
Q-15478

GERMANY

CERRO CEBRIAN, MIGUEL

did not allow him to undergo a long journey; shortly after May 29 Cerro and the others departed for Germany; the German Legation in Lisbon, which probably asked for the cooperation of the German Embassy in Madrid, secured passports for them which were visaed for Spain, without any application having been made through the Peruvian Legation.

PORTUGAL

Report by Oscar VASQUEZ BENAVIDES (q.v.) for the Peruvian Gov't
British source, January 13, 1943

dead

R

GERMANY

rpt August 18, 1943

2

CHAMIER-GLISCINSKI, Major General Wolfgang von

Was connected with air force bomber squadrons / shortly after his promotion to major general in November 1941, was put in charge of a bomber pilot instruction college; was commodore of bomber squadrons in 1940 / in the spring of 1943 was called to the post at which he recently became 'a victim of a fatal accident' / born at Hagen, Westphalia, on April 16, 1894 / awarded the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross.

Berlin radio, August 18, 1943
FCC, Daily Report, August 19, 1943

(11098)

dead

R

GERMANY

rpt August 20, 1943

^A
CHAMIER-GLISZENSKI, Major General

Berlin announced 2 days ago that he had been the victim of a fatal accident at the post to which he had been called last spring / on August 20, a Stockholm message reported that the general has been found dead in Peenemuende, following the R.A.F. raid over that German research center; he had been shot through the head.

BBC, August 20, 1943

FCC, Daily Report, August 21, 1943

(11098)

OB 2917

S

YUGOSLAVIA

CHAMONIER, General RITTER von

rpt August 18, 1943

A.O.C. in Serbia and Croatia / H.Q. at Kasindo Santorium, 6 k.
south of Sarajevo / GLAISE-HORSTENAU is in Command of German (and
Croatian) troops north of the Sava; RITTERS is in command south of
the Sava.
Yugoslav sources,
MIS, Cairo, August 18, 1943

(11098)

B-550

REFERENCE CARD

776

GERMANY

CHAMPON Deceased

One of the four-star French generals, imprisoned at Konigstein Fortress; died during imprisonment; for complete list of prisoners see document B-550.

Interview with Michel Bernheim
March 23, 1942